

HIDDEN MUSIC.
Deep in my bosom's secret cell,
There ever dwells a gladdened tone,
A voice of seraph melody,
To mortal spirits all unknown.
No harp e'er woke so sweet a strain—
No lyre e'er breathed so glad a lay,
As that which in my bosom lies,
Swells in undying harmony.
Storms may not hush that spirit-voice;
No! 'mid the tempest's loudest roar—
More sweetly flows that hidden strain,
More glad the notes those harp-strings pour.
Ah! yes, 'mid the tolls of life,
Mid agony, and woe, and pain—
How sweetly soothing are the tones
That swell within my sad heart then.
I dwell on earth a wanderer lone,
Yet life ne'er seemed a darkness way;
A lamp is lit within my soul,
Which ever sheds a brightening ray.
No mortal ear may catch that strain,
Or list that thrilling music-tone,
The soul's deep chords alone are strung—
Are touched by angel-hands alone.
It is the voice of God that wakes
That gladdened echo in the soul,
And marvel not that human hand
May ne'er the magic power control.

A HOPE IN HEAVEN.
When golden hope's delusive ray
Has from the heart been rudely riven,
And rainbow dreams have fled away,
How sweet to have "a hope in heaven!"
When crushed are all the buds of earth,
To which the soul was fondly given,
And prospects perished in their birth,
How sweet to have "a hope in heaven!"
And when upon the couch of death,
The spirit from the body driven,
We must resign our fleeting breath,
How sweet to have "a hope in heaven!"

THE DRYING UP OF THE SEA.
There is an interesting discussion in progress, in the *National Intelligencer*, respecting the progress of the coral formations—reducing the waters of the sea to solid land. W. D. Porter introduced the discussion, and he has been replied to by H. R. Schetterly, our correspondent. Mr. Porter maintains that the ocean has diminished in liquids, by the amount of the solids formed by the zoophytes and shell fish, and that the shores and lines of coasts have changed their form in consequence of this subsidence of water caused by this diminution. The zoophytes surround the world in a belt, extending 39 degrees from the equator each way. They are constantly forming solids from the liquid ocean. They have already formed sixteen millions of square miles. And liquids when reduced to solids, generally occupy less space. Mr. P. says:—
"Where rolled many millions of waves, now stand many millions of miles of firm rocks, their bases fast to old ocean's sand, their tops peering above old ocean's blue waves."

Mr. Schetterly in reply maintains, that there is a subsidence of waters, it must be from other causes—not the actual quantity of water on the globe has not diminished. He thinks a diminution of the sea, would diminish the amount raised by evaporation, and falling in rain, and would be destructive to vegetable life. This sort of reasoning is not satisfactory against a matter of fact. Should great changes take place on the face of the world, Providence has resources to make one thing balance another. And agencies of which we have no idea, might come in to do the work of sprinkling the earth, after the sub-marine land makers had exhausted a considerable portion of the sea. It is evident that the world is yet to subsist a population vastly greater, than it now does; and that God is making room for them. And we read that in the new earth which is to exist after the dissolution and re-construction of this—*"There was no more sea."*

And there may, for ought we know, be a gradual diminution of the sea, to make way for the vast population which is to fill the world in the millennial state. At least we need not shrink from allowing the actual progress of things towards such a result, to have its weight on our minds, for fear that God cannot spare the wasted waters, or cannot preserve the life and health of the world without them. The earth before the flood appears to have been watered in a different way from what it now is. And it very much limits the resources of Him who made the world, and who set to work the zoophytes making its solid land more ample, to assume that he has no other means of watering the solid earth, than to devoting to it so large a proportion of the earth's surface, as is now covered by the sea.

[Puritan Recorder.]
[We understand by our worthy cotemporary that it believes in Mr. Porter's theory and draws from the Bible an argument for the necessity, or rather probability of its correctness, against Mr. Schetterly, that although the waters of the sea and evaporation were diminished, Providence has other resources to make one thing balance another. It throws out the hint that the increase of the earth may be for the vast population of the millennium, but surely Providence which can make a new way of supplying the earth with moisture, could also find a way to sustain the vast population of the earth with the present extent of dry land. The earth was watered before the flood just as it now is, by evaporation and condensation. Before man was created, it is said there was no rain but mist, and from this we would infer against Biblical critics that after man was placed in the Garden before the flood, there came rain—"showers that ushered in the spring and cheered the thirsty ground." The Books of Moses are profound philosophical works, not false philosophy, and in no case do we find them contradicting sound science. The hypothesis of Mr. Porter, we believe, is founded on very slender data. The seas have no less waters to-day than they had four thousand years ago; they are a constant quantity. It is true that some reefs and islands have coral foundations but if the dry land has made encroachments on the sea in some places, the sea has made encroachments on the dry land in others. Where the cities of the Plain stood, there is now the deep Dead Sea; the waves roll over the walls of ancient Tyre. Where Port Royal stood, the shark sports, and where the quay of Lisbon once lifted up its solid walls, alas they now are fifty fathoms deep below.—The sea has been making, year after year, great encroachments on the coast of Norfolk, in England, and where once the large and fine island of Norland stood in the German Ocean, there are only three small islets. In one tempestuous night, the sea buried the most of it beneath its waves.

We could cite various other instances of the sea's encroachment: England was once united to France, and so was Scotland to Ireland—the evidences of this appear to be beyond cavil.—There is one expression in the extract quoted which we cannot pass over, "liquids when reduced to solids generally occupy less space."—This is not the case with water, and zoophytes cannot raise a foot of coralline rock without taking the material from the sea to build it. They do not make their formations out of nothing, therefore the waters of the sea cannot be growing less, unless the corals have discovered a way to change the very nature of water itself, convert it from water into their lime formations—a thing impossible. The coral formations increase very slowly. In some of the gaps in the Australian reefs scarcely a perceptible difference has been discovered in their elevation, for fifty years. If there are elevations taking place in one part of the earth, science teaches us that there must be depressions in some other. By the common laws of the Universe, no portions of any kind of matter are growing less—such as the drying up of the sea—by any organic or inorganic action. The sea will never dry up until "the elements shall melt with fervent heat," and when there shall be no more sea, there will not be the same kind of inhabitants on the earth, for our bodies are composed of about 81 parts of water.

MANUFACTURE OF STOVES IN ALBANY.—The Albany Register publishes some statistics of the manufacture of stoves by two firms in that city.
"The engines used in each are of forty-five horse power. The three furnaces, which are used eleven months, in each, melt forty tons of iron per day. The average number of moulds on each floor is thirty-five hundred. The amount of iron used by each is three thousand tons per year, which, at \$24 per ton, amounts to an expenditure of \$72,000 in each for iron alone. Each part of the business is carried on in these establishments, from the melting of the iron to the finishing up of the stoves, and the average number of stoves manufactured by them amounts to fifty-five annually. The different number of pieces of castings will number one million five hundred thousand yearly. The number of men employed in both establishments is from four hundred and fifty to five hundred, and the wages in each establishment amounts to \$90,000 annually. The average sales of each establishment amount from \$250,000 to \$300,000 annually. There are at the least calculation, fifteen thousand tons of iron used in the stove manufacture in that city, and the number manufactured reaches one hundred and fifty thousand annually. The aggregate sales amount to over a million and a half of dollars. The number of hands employed is fourteen hundred."

Judge Longstreet says:—"Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and most amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes, it is next to impossible to fill a sheet fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off to school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember what difference there was between those of my schoolmasters who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last. The reason is plain—they had command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as curious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they read nothing else."

A FORTUNATE EDITOR.—The editor of the *Mountain Banner*, published at Rutherford, N. C., being about to start on a ramble in search of health and vigor, both of body and mind, and subscribers for the *Banner*, briefly announces the fact to his readers, and then adds:
During our absence our paper will not suffer, but, on the contrary, will probably be much bettered. Our better half, who has been pronounced by a competent judge "the smartest man of the two," will have jurisdiction over its columns. She is a staunch democrat, and decidedly opposed to the new innovation on female costume; and our only fear is that when we return our readers will insist upon our going again."

Ohio now sends by way of Dunkirk, over the New York and Erie Railway, her chickens and turkeys to New York City market, as a considerable profit to the enterprising owners, the price of chickens in Ohio being a dime, and in New York from 30 to 51 cents. Three cents covers the cost of transportation. This is not the only profit; the western chickens are sold at the different value set upon their heads in the eastern cities, that they lay large eggs every day on their journey, out of gratitude to their owners.

GOOD TOAST.—If you would have a slice so toasted as to be pleasant to the palate, and wholesome and easily digested, never let one particle of the surface be charred. Chesnut brown is even far too deep for good toast; and the color of a fox is rather too deep. The nearer it can be kept to a straw color, the more delicious to the taste, and the more wholesome it will be. This is done by keeping the bread at a proper distance from the fire, and exposing it to a proper heat.

JENNY LIND AT DETROIT.—The *Detroit Tribune*, of Monday, says that the agent of Jenny Lind was in the city, on the Saturday previous, and gave assurance that the fair songstress would give one or more concerts there, about the first of October.

The use of the first Presbyterian church has been tendered for the purpose. As it is not probable that Jenny Lind will visit the interior towns of Michigan, a general rush may be expected from different parts of the State to hear her at Detroit. [Adrian Watchtower.]

Sin is a kind of insanity. So far as it goes, it makes man an irrational creature—it makes him a fool. The consummation of sin is, ever, and in every form, the extreme of folly. And it is that most pitiable folly which is pulled up, with arrogance and self-sufficiency.

The Boston *Evening Gazette* has a composer who has been setting type for it since 1817, a period of thirty-four years, but who has not during the whole of that time been beyond a mile from the house. He entered a rail car for the first time, last Monday.

ROBERT FULTON AND MR. BAINE.—In Baine's "History of Liverpool," just published in England, the full credit is candidly given to Robert Fulton, as the successful inventor of steam navigation. He says: "The first laurel in connection with steam navigation certainly belongs to Robert Fulton, who formed the most useful and beautiful art of steam navigation, partly on his own discoveries, partly on the abortive and unprofitable experiments of others. He commenced his experiments in steam navigation as early as 1793 but laid them aside for objects less worthy of his attention until 1803."

Though a printer may be sitting all day, yet in his own way he is a great traveler, (or at least his hand is,) as we shall prove. A good printer will set 8000 ems a day, or about 24,000 letters. The distance traveled over by his hand will average about one foot per letter, going to the boxes in which they are contained, and of course returning, making two feet for every letter he sets. This would make a distance each day of 48,000 feet, or a little more than nine miles; and in the course of the year, leaving out Sundays, that member travels about three thousand miles.

"Jeems, my lad, keep away from the gals.—Ven you see one coming, dodge. Jest such a critter as that young un cleaning the door step on t'other side of the street, fooled yer poor dad, Jimmy. Don't cock yer eye over that way and vink. If it hadn't been for her, you and yer dad might ha' been in Californy huntin' dimuns, my son."

An editor in Georgia, who has just "busted up," says he did it with all the honors of war. Although he retired from the field, it was with flying colors; a sheriff's flag fluttering from two windows and the door.

THE POTATOE BLIGHT.—From the south part of this State, particularly Bristol and Newport counties, we hear complaints of a very serious rot in the potato crop. [R. I. Post.]

TO POSTMASTER: POST OFFICE STAMPS.
The Advertiser, Post Master, at Pleasant Grove, Allegheny county, Maryland, is the first person in the United States, conceived and undertook extensively, to publish the idea of furnishing all Post Offices in the country with cheap stamps. All stamps made by him, warranted equal, or superior to any others that can be procured for the same price, and whenever any are sent out, in any manner defective or unsatisfactory, duplicates will be forwarded on notice, without extra charge. All who order a set of stamps, with full set of changes for dates, at only \$2.00 [for thirty pieces] shall be kept in stamps *ad libitum*. Full set with one change, one dollar.
When stamps are neatly made, with turned handles and screws, same style as the regular Post Office stamps—durable, efficient, and warranted, price 1 to 2 dollars only, and special authority to send by mail free. Address P. M., Pleasant Grove, Allegheny Co., Maryland.
Any Editor publishing the above, [with this notice], three times, and sending a copy of the paper, shall receive credit for ten dollars in wood letter, or a ten dollar proof press; or if preferred, a wood engraving, or an engraved newspaper head, or the above value will be forwarded to the publisher. Pleasant Grove, Md., July 1851.

ARTISTS' UNION OF CINCINNATI.
The "Artists' Union" is established in the city of Cincinnati, for the promotion of the tastes for the Fine Arts, and the encouragement of the great body of artists residing in the western States. The plan of the institution unites great public good with private gratification, at a mere nominal expense.
The annual subscription of membership is five dollars, which entitles members to all its privileges. The money obtained from subscriptions, (after paying necessary expenses), is appropriated to the production of two fine engravings, of which every subscriber receives a copy of each for every five dollars paid to the publication of a monthly journal devoted to literature and art—and to the purchase of American Works of Art, which will be publicly distributed by lot among all the members, on the first of September of each year. The Paintings distributed will be richly framed at the expense of the Institution.
Subscribers for 1851 receive a copy of Mount's celebrated picture of "Catching Rabbits," and a beautiful print of "Washington," after Stuart's celebrated Portrait, which is admitted to be the best now in existence.

There have been about ninety paintings already purchased for distribution, nearly every artist of merit in the West being represented in the collection, among whom may be mentioned, Mrs. Lily M. Spencer, T. W. Whitridge, W. L. Sonntag, R. S. Duncan, G. N. & J. P. Frankenstein, Charles Soule, J. O. Eaton, Emile Bott, V. M. Griswold, Wm. H. Beard, J. Cox, B. M. McConkey, G. W. White, Chas. Rogers, J. R. Johnson, and others.
Among the paintings to be distributed are the following: Domestic Happiness, by Mrs. L. M. Spencer, considered her best work; The Season, by W. L. Sonntag; The Old Mill, by the same; Crawford's Battle Ground, by V. M. Griswold; River Raisin Battle Ground, by R. S. Duncan; two marine views by Jas. Haug; several sketches by Thos. Birch; three of Whitridge's best Landscapes; three of G. N. Frankenstein's Kentucky Views; four landscapes by Duncan; two by V. M. Griswold; still life pictures; a fancy head, Genevieve, by J. O. Eaton; and Viola, by Chas. Soule. Besides these there are about sixty other paintings, mostly by western artists; in addition to which others will be added as fast as subscriptions are received.
Additional information in regard to the plan and objects of the above institution, will be furnished by Honorary Secretaries, who are appointed in all the principal places in the Union.
In places where there are no Hon. Secretaries, subscriptions can be forwarded to THOS. FARRIS & CO., acting managers of the Artist's Union of Cincinnati. Subscriptions received by HENRY PENNOYER, Hon. Secretary for Grand Haven and vicinity.

The Christian Advocate and Journal.
PUBLISHED weekly, at 200 Mulberry street, New York, One dollar and twenty-five cents, payable, in all cases, in advance, either at this office, or to an authorized agent, who will inform us of the fact. When this is done, and not till then, will the paper be forwarded.
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Such a work may be read with profit and advantage by all who take a lively interest in the eminent men of our country. H. CLAY.
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Oregon and California.—The Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Oregon and California, by Bvt. Col. J. C. Fremont. It is a fair 12 mo. of 436 pp., just issued by G. H. Derby & Co., Buffalo.

Now that the hopes of getting them out of Congressmen is at an end, while three-fourths of the applications must have been unsuccessful, we advise the Californians to walk up to the Captain's office and buy Mr. Derby's edition. The letter press is far better than that of Congress.—N. Y. Trib.
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Grand Haven. [117.] W. W. KANOUSE.

Prospectus of the National Movement.

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The *Monument*, edited and published by James C. Pickett, is intended to be a literary, agricultural, and miscellaneous paper. It will contain select portions of the literature of the day—the best that can be found in American and European publications; foreign and domestic news; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress; and every thing that such a journal might be expected to contain, with the exception of party politics, which will be at all times most rigorously excluded.

The *Monument* will be published for the express and sole purpose of aiding in the erection of the noble column now rising on the bank of the Potomac in honor of the Father of his Country, and which every one who venerates the name of Washington will rejoice to see built. After deducting out of the subscription the expense of the journal proposed to be published, the remaining funds will be faithfully applied, and without reserve, to the purpose indicated. The aid therefore, of all who are willing to contribute to so patriotic an object, and one so entirely national, is earnestly requested. By subscribing to the *Monument* a valuable Journal at a low price is obtained, while it will be doing something at the same time towards completing that majestic memorial of the nation's greatness.

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To give the public an idea of what may be done with the journal it is proposed to publish, it may be stated that a list of fifty thousand paying subscribers, at two dollars each, will yield an annual profit of from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

The Postmasters and the Secretaries of all organized bodies throughout the Union are respectfully requested to act as agents in obtaining subscriptions for this journal, thus aiding the great object of our exertions.

All editors and publishers, on account of the object for which the *Monument* newspaper will be established, most wish it to succeed, it is hoped that they will contribute to its success by publishing this prospectus.

All moneys will be remitted, and all letters and communications addressed, prepaid, to the General Agent of the Monument Society, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Washington.

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